MAR 29 1926

Washington Conference Number

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

NEW ENGLAND AND NATIONAL

BOSTON, MASS.
VOL. CIII, NO. 11.

March 18, 1926

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JOURNAL of EDUCATION

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ISOBEL R. LAY, MANAGING EDITOR

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Founded in 1875. Published Weekly (fifty issues a year) by the New England Publishing Company, Six Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Subscriptions in the United States, $3.00 a Year; Canadian postage, 50c; Foreign postage, $1.00. Entered at Postoffice in Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter.

EDITORIALS

Straight Aim

RECENTLY a senior in Newton (Mass.) High School tried his hand at beating a world's record in rifle shooting. His admirable success has been told in the newspapers. The previous record of target shooting at fifty feet with a .22 calibre rifle was 1,785 consecutive bull's-eyes. This seventeen-year-old school boy proceeded to bang out 3,000 bull's-eyes without an error.

What steadiness of eye and arm—what perfect co-ordination of mind and muscle—are represented in this exploit! Seldom indeed is the human mechanism held in perfect control for so prolonged a series of efforts.

Much practice must precede such a feat. Belief in one's powers and the will to win must be present in surpassing degree.

Concentration upon the work of putting the projectile into that smallest circle must be complete. Nothing can be allowed to divert the thought of the shooter from that single purpose. A solitary extraneous idea, entertained for one critical instant, would mar the performance.

A remarkable fact in connection with any record-breaking achievement is the number of other persons who are immediately inspired with the ambition to exceed what has been done. No record ever made by a human being is accepted by all human beings as beyond their reach. Once let it be shown to mankind that a certain act is possible and he accepts the challenge to surpass it. The first man who rode a bicycle set his neighbors gasping. Gradually the ability to ride became a common possession. Some day the record of 3,000 bull's-eyes established by Samuel Moore will be beaten. Such advances may be taken for granted.

Meanwhile 3,000 bull's-eyes are a fascinating thought.

First of all there is an old adage which advises the youth to "Aim High." If he aims high enough, he may land his missile some-

where near the place he would have it strike.

Would it be any better, we wonder, to advise: "Aim Straight?" Allowance must be made for a little dropping of the ball, of course—but let the allowance be mathematically accurate, not merely a guess.

Accuracy of aim is sorely needed in our schools. Instruction is too often aimed high—far over the heads of the pupils. It should be aimed straight at the bull's-eye of their intelligence and their previously awakened interest.

Standards of accuracy should be required of every pupil—not only the brightest but all of them. Think of the amount of missing the mark which is permitted in the average classroom in any week or term of school, and consider whether a low passing mark is not a menace to successful education. Pupils might better do less work and do it with absolute correctness, understanding it thoroughly and executing it without a flaw—than to "cover" so large an expanse of subject matter with shot-gun aim that misses far more than it hits.

Let us aim straight ourselves, and teach our boys and girls to do the same.

Let us teach them to aim straight in their mental processes, developing concentration. Let us help them also to choose only the best targets, in school and later.—A. W. B.

Albert Bushnell Hart to Retire

PROFESSOR ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard University is one of the most widely known men on the Harvard Faculty. He has written many widely used high school and college textbooks, has written magazine articles in all the years of his university service, and has been one of the most popular men of the university on the lecture platform. He has been a pioneer in many professional adventures, has had a heroic approach to professional discussions as often on the defensive as on the offensive. He has never "struck out," rarely goes to "base on balls." There has been no more interesting man in the game than Professor Hart. He is in the prime of intellectual life, and he does not retire for rest, but we suspect he plans to do more work and to be a more aggressive champion of various scholastic issues.

Chase of North Carolina

PRESIDENT HARRY WOODBURN CHASE of the University of North Carolina declines the invitation to become president of the State University of Oregon.

Oregon offered a most tempting opportunity. Oregon has a great industrial, commercial, and educational future. Eugene as a city is entering upon a career, locally and strategically, with few rivals anywhere. It is to be an important railway centre, and is already the centre of a wonderful agricultural and horticultural region.

The State University of Oregon has every desirable condition and tradition for a noble influence in the Pacific Northwest.

To decline an invitation to be the president of that institution really calls for some explanation, and North Carolina can present that explanation, for, as we have often said, the North Carolina of Governor Aycock and Judge Winston, Walter Hines Page and E. A. Alderman, the late Dr. McKevie and Philander P. Claxton, J. Y. Joiner and E. C. Brooks, stands out among the forty-eight states in glorious perspective.

We are writing this editorial in North Carolina on the day that President Chase has announced his decision to stay in North Carolina, and there is a thrill of rejoicing among all the people such as we have rarely experienced. Now, and not till now, have we seen how impossible it would have been for him to have gone, even to Oregon.

In reading his decision to remain Dr. Chase said:—

"As I interpret the tradition of the University of North Carolina, it has from its foundation until this hour sought to send out into the life of its state men not only with minds alert, but with minds directed toward constructive service to the commonwealth, to the high causes of morality and religion. In every generation since its beginnings alumni of the university have stood in the forefront of every good cause. They have cherished and upheld religion, they have exhibited a democratic social-mindedness which has been the greatest single factor in the development of this state. So its alumni have been, so they are today, and so, I pledge you, I will do my utmost to see that they are in the days to come. It is because I am convinced that the university in its spirit reflects the deepest righteousness that I have faith in its future. . . .

"The university of today has grown naturally and logically out of a splendid tradition. It stands, I believe, at a moment when, if sympathetic understanding and support commensurate with its needs are forthcoming, it will flower into a richer life than it has ever seen, to the everlasting profit of the state it serves. The call of such a moment is not to me alone. It is as well to you, as trustees, to its faculty, its students, and its alumni, to join hands in its service, in full confidence and faith that through it we also serve the commonwealth of our devotion!"

Washington Conference

Journal Editor's Observations Upon the Notable Meeting of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, February 21 to 25

By A. E. WINSHIP

WE cannot imagine greater enjoyment at a convention than we had at the Washington meetings. There was not a minute that we would have changed if we could.

There was such a vast company, so scattered in hotels far and near, so many meetings, so many breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and banquets that no one could plan to see anybody, hear anybody or do any special thing.

Instead of fretting over the people you did not meet, the addresses you did not hear, the things you did not do, you rejoiced surprisingly at meeting so many, hearing so much and doing anything. You just drifted and let everything and everybody else drift. It was great fun.

The weather promoted good feeling and helped social achievement, and multiplied friendly rides in Washington's famous parks and over her wonderful boulevards.

We were at The Raleigh, which is big enough to have an adequate company, and small enough to be cozy.

We had the good sense to get there the Wednesday before and stay till the Saturday afterwards, so there was no excuse for rushing.

There were easily a thousand persons there in whom there was more or less interest. Many were on some of the various programs, some were on committees, some were arranging breakfasts, lunches, dinners and banquets, some were managing state delegations or regional groups. Some were candidates and others were promoting candidacies. All of the thousand should be mentioned in this issue of the Journal of Education, but we were taking life easy at the Washington meeting, and no one is unmentioned intentionally, but we did not charge our mind with what we ought to say about anyone. We just enjoyed everybody, and we enjoyed being in Richmond, Virginia, over the week-end to enjoy writing for this issue of the Journal of Education the things that drifted into our mind and out to the pen point. We are not worrying over what we have not written, and hope no one else will worry over it.

Where Were the Flags

THE atmosphere was quite blue in streaks because the flag played so small a part in the places of meeting.

It was probably just an oversight, though there were those who protested that it was intentional. We can recall no winter or summer meeting anywhere or ever where patriotism seemed so little in evidence.

There would probably have been no excitement but for two circumstances; first, because so much was expected of Washington; and, second, because so much was made of the flag and of patriotism at Cincinnati last year. Going from maximum to minimum was too much for some school people to stand. Fortunately the patriotic enthusiasts were cooled off without public demonstration.

Muffler on Devotion

IT was unfortunate at this time, and especially in Washington, that there was an unprecedented absence of devotional exercises.

Talking against "Religion in Schools," and resolving against anti-evolutionists, and omitting time-honored customary devotions was a strain upon those who are stressing religion.

It was not a satisfactory excuse, in the estimation of the keenly devout, that so much attention was given to the creature comforts that the local management had no time for thought of the higher life.

President Condon

DR. RANDALL J. CONDON is as noble a choice for president as the Department or the National Education Association has ever made. It was a tragedy for any one else to be a candidate when he was nominated.

He is not only one of the ablest and most professionally attractive city superintendents,

is not only as classic a speaker on all occasions as there is in any profession today, but he has the admiration and confidence of all classes of school people as few men or women have. He can be trusted by everyone to hold a steady rein, to sit in the saddle skilfully, and ride safely whatever hurdles may in the course, and just now this is of supreme importance.

The Gavel

ONE of the events of each meeting, winter and summer, of the National Education Association, has been the presentation of a gavel to the retiring president.

Dr. R. J. Condon staged an exceptionally interesting combination of circumstances. The box containing the gavel, the gavel made of the laboratory table of Horace Mann, and the block to accompany the gavel made from a post of Mr. Mann's bed, were all made, masterfully made, by students of the oldest free public high school west of the Alleghenies. On the cover was a copper plate, two by four inches, with this inscription: "This box contains a gavel and block made at Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, from wood of the bed and laboratory table of Horace Mann at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Presented by Randall J. Condon to Dr. Frank W. Ballou, president of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A., Washington, D.C., February 22, 1926."

Rotarians

SUPERINTENDENT J. H. BEVERIDGE of Omaha rounded up 781 Educational Rotarians for the luncheon on Wednesday at the Willard Hotel. Secretary Hubert Work was the speaker of the occasion, and Frank Cody of Detroit was elected president of the Rotarians of the Department of Superintendence for 1927. This election is always unanimous, and the selection is always of as noble an educational leader as there is in the country.

Clancy Memorial Breakfast

FOR many years Major Albert W. Clancy invited friends to breakfast with him on Sunday morning at the summer and winter meetings of the National Education Association. These became exceedingly interesting occasions, culminating in the breakfast at Cincinnati a year ago, and at Indianapolis in July.

This year fifty men and women who had breakfasted with him met at a Memorial Breakfast, and we are sure we speak the sentiment of all present when we say that it was one of the most impressive hours any of us ever knew. The address of the occasion was by Dr. Homer H. Seerley of Cedar Falls, who knew Major Clancy earlier than any of the others, but the real event of the hour was the recital of the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians by Miss Mary McSkimmon. It was so wonderfully rendered, with such keen discrimination, that it seemed to interpret Major Clancy's spirit. There was not a dry eye around that table, and when the last word was spoken, as by magic, the company joined in the Lord's Prayer.

Extension Courses

CHARLES McKENNY, president, Teachers College, Ypsilanti, made an irresistible plea for extension work in teacher-training institutions for the benefit especially of teachers in service. He has made an important study of the present tendency. There are eighty-four State Teachers Colleges that are giving standardized extension courses, and sixty-eight of these give professional credit for the work done.

Portraits of Drs. Harris and Claxton

DR. CLAXTON'S portrait was provided by the Parent-Teacher Associations of the country, and was presented by Mrs. Reeves of the National Parent-Teacher Association.

One bit of human touch that will never be forgotten was the unveiling of the portrait by one of Dr. Claxton's grandsons.

Dr. Claxton's address was give with his old-time fervor, and was a real contribution professionally.

The portrait of Dr. William T. Harris was provided by his daughter Edith, who unfortunately could not be present, and at her request Mr. Winship made the presentation address. It is highly significant that there are portraits of Dr. Harris in the offices of more city superintendents than of all university presidents, and of all public school men, with the possible exception of Horace Mann.

Illiteracy Crusade

THE crusade to eliminate illiteracy in the United States by 1930 took definite form in the organizing of the "Illiteracy Crusade," an organization with William Allen White of Emporia, president; Jane Addams and Glenn Frank, vice-presidents, and Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director.

This work is so different from any other that it could not be harnessed to any organization chariot. It can be achieved and illiteracy wiped out for all time in the United States in

five years, and we are sure that this new "Crusade" will do it.

Men and women hesitate to finance anything that is liable to involve their estate in the distant future, but there is no one who will hesitate to help finance a crusade that can clean everything up in five years.

The Washington meeting of organization was as full of business spirit and purposeful determination as any one could ask. Mrs. Stewart has a bodyguard upon whom she can depend.

Platoon School Idea

ALICE BARROWS of the Bureau of Education is the promoter supreme of the Platoon System, and there was never better promotion of anything professionally progressive than the platoon schools had in Washington. Aside from the promotive program and the banquet Miss Barrows graphically portrayed the Park View School of Washington, which is supposed to be the best demonstration of this plan in the United States. She conducted groups of teachers to this school.

Inferior Complexes

ARMAND R. MILLER, McKinley High School, St. Louis, rendered as wholesome service as did anyone during the ten days. We have heard no better characterization of the mischievous phases of intelligence tests than his reference to the incalculable harm done by giving children "paralyzing inferiority complexes."

Moronic teachers are inclined to demonstrate their own "inferiority complex" by styling pupils "dumb-bells," "morons," "loafers," "gone to the dogs," et al. It is a professional crime to use such derogatory characterizations.

Mr. Miller was high man among the secondary school principals because of his heroic denunciation of one of the vicious practices of some teachers.

Philadelphia—1876 and 1926

JESSE H. NEWLON, superintendent, Denver, first vice-president of the National Education Association this year by virtue of his presidency of last year, bears his full share of responsibility in helping Miss Mary McSkimmon and headquarters arrange for the Philadelphia meeting.

The Philadelphia meeting in 1876 was the first relatively great meeting of the National Association as it was the first really great international boom for industrial America.

The Philadelphia meeting of 1926 promises to be an epoch-making event. President Mary McSkimmon has the necessary professional personality for the occasion. She is devoting the year to quickening the interest of the rank and file of the profession in teaching as the great American industry. Her appeal to the teachers is as masterful as any appeal ever made to seven hundred thousand professional Americans.

Miss Julia A. Sullivan of the Roger Wolcott School, Boston, president of the Classroom Teachers' Organization of the United States, has been allowed several months without loss of salary by the Boston School Board, and she has the fascinating personality needed for unifying the classroom teachers of the country, rallying them magically to their mission of making this a patriotic year supreme in every schoolroom—from Fort Kent in Maine to Chula Vista, California.

"Headquarters," 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D.C., is making its message nobler than that of any other year. There is in the making a Patriotic Professional Pageant to which J. L. McBrien of Edmond, Oklahoma; Miss Cohen of New York City, and Miss Lotta Clark, Boston Teachers College, are giving skilful attention. This will be presented in cities all over the country prior to July 1, and will be one of the notable features of the Philadelphia Exposition. Already the Exposition management has appropriated several thousand dollars for the perfection and presentation of this spectacle.

Patriotism will loom large from now to July. Never has there been the same opportunity to arouse the children and youth of America to a sense of personal responsibility for love of country as will be presented by the National Education Association of America this year.

Have Faith in Boys and Girls

THERE was no address in the ten days more needed or more appreciated than that of Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, in his clean-cut, vigorous, unassailable position that boys and girls of today are as safe and sane, as able and reliable, as trustworthy and conscientious as they have been at any time.

A Notable Dramatization

WHEN there was over much talking and all too little demonstrating, the Council for Safety had staged in the auditorium of the Central High School one of the loveliest and liveliest dramas that has been produced

in connection with the schools. Miss Alberta Walker of the City Normal School had some of her students stage an entirely new safety creation. It was "Knowledge versus Fear," in four acts: Act I, Fear of the Dark; Act II, Fear in Crossing the Street; Act III, Fear of Failure in School Work; Act IV, Fear of Failure in Life. Knowledge overcomes Fear in a situation as real as daylight.

State Superintendent Leadership

THE State Superintendent is the official leader in education in each state, placed in leadership by the votes of the people, which is a distinction never to be forgotten.

There are those, educationally active, who try to undervalue the leadership of the state superintendent because the people have elected him.

The public schools are the public's school, and will always be the public's schools. The only way that a specialist or a professionalist can become a leader in American education is to educate the voters to appreciate the specializing of the professionalist.

When a group of specialists vote themselves leaders they are merely trying to lift themselves by tugging away at their boot straps.

To belittle any successful public school official by shouting politics is un-American, unpatriotic, disloyal.

America is the America of the people and not the America of educational aristocrats any more than of social aristocrats.

No one can be an educational leader in America who is not the educational leader of the people.

The state superintendent is the only person in state educational leadership who is under oath to do everything possible for the education of all of school age according to the best of his judgment.

No specialist, no professionalist, is under oath to serve all children and youth of school age as is the state superintendent.

The specialist and the professionalist may be all sorts of a crab, may go off on any tangential line he chooses without violating any oath. He may select the smallest fragment of educational service and make any claim he chooses for it, but not so with the state superintendent, who must consider all the interests of all the children of all the people. If the state superintendent is a specialist or a professionalist he is like a flapping kite with the cord cut.

There is no greater need today than the education of the specialists to realize that their unit of measure is very small.

One of the best features of the Washington meeting was the unusual prominence of the state superintendents, and it augurs well for the future of American education that school people who are shouting patriotism are likely to practice educational loyalty.

The World Federation

THE real aristocrats in Washington were those who went to Scotland and England last summer for attendance upon the World Federation which Dr. Augustus O. Thomas created, thanks to the forethought of Dr. Fred M. Hunter, president of the Des Moines meeting; Dr. William B. Owen, president of the Oakland meeting; and Jesse H. Newlon, president of the Indianapolis meeting last summer, who selected and elected the delegates to Edinburgh.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of Colorado, member of the executive committee for the United States, of the World Federation; Dean Henry Lester Smith, State University of Indiana, and Walter R. Siders, superintendent of Pocatello, who guided affairs for the United States in the hectic hours at Edinburgh, were the bodyguard, as it were, of President A. O. Thomas.

High School Deans of Girls

HIGH Schools need nothing quite so much as they need a Dean of Girls, and Anne Dudley Blitz of the University of Minnesota emphasized this need, declaring that the need of women deans in high schools is becoming more and more obvious as conditions in the schools, now in a stage of transition, grow more complex. Deans of women are needed in high schools to maintain social standards, supervise all exercises pertaining to recreation and to act in an advisory capacity in respect to all extra curricula.

Bureau of Education

THE Bureau of Education and the Commissioner of Education received unusual attention at this meeting. The exhibit was infinitely better than it has ever been before. It was better selected, was more discriminating, was more scientifically arranged, was hand picked and not jumbled. It was concentrated and not scattered.

The Bureau of Education now knows all varieties of schools in all sections of the country. It knows what is good and what is otherwise. It has universal appreciation of school people who are in action, and its requests are respected.

It has all money needed for real service, and

it rendered the best service through its exhibit that has been dreamed of.

The Bureau now has adequate room for all its needs, and the room is utilized skilfully.

The state superintendents at their banquet turned the program over to Commissioner Tigert, who made skilful use thereof.

Dr. Josephine Corliss Preston, president of the State Superintendents' Association, disposed of the thirty persons who had a right to expect to be called upon through a brilliant pageant scheme, describing each so artistically that there could be no doubt of the identification. Under the circumstances to stand and bow was more effective than an ordinary after-dinner talk. She then turned the program over to Dr. Tigert, who presented the head of each department, who stated what was done, and how and why it is done as it is done. We have never seen anything at all comparable to this presentation of public service.

Great Program Features

NEVER has any program presented such a combination as President Coolidge, Governor F. O. Lowden and Secretary Herbert Hoover. Those three features made the entire program great.

We are justified in being a bit pleased that the Journal of Education presented its readers the entire address of President Coolidge in the issue of February 25, three days after it was delivered in Washington.

President Coolidge's address was broadcast over the whole United States with a clearness rarely attained.

This was the first time that Governor Lowden or Secretary Hoover has honored the National Education Association with a notable address.

Elementary School Principals

THE most in evidence series of meetings were those of the Department of Elementary School Principals. President Ide G. Sargeant of Paterson, New Jersey, met the high expectation of his friends both in the quantity and quality of his program. He had the great auditorium Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, which privilege was allowed no other department. He also had a big dinner occasion and three breakfasts.

Rural Education

RURAL education had exceptional prominence under the leadership of A. F. Harman of Alabama, president of the Department of Rural Education. There were five sessions, all in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior. The fourteen subjects were all exceedingly practical, and the speakers kept their feet on the earth. Both the standardized one-room school under the guidance of U. J. Hoffman of the State Department of Illinois, and the centralized school under the direction of C. G. Sargent of the State Agricultural College of Colorado were duly magnified, and Florence M. Hale, State Department of Maine, as always, was brilliantly sane in telling county superintendents what to do and what not to do.

Reminiscences of a quarter Century

THE evening session of the National Society for the Study of Education on Tuesday evening was of exceptional interest. Dr. James H. Van Sickle, Coral Gables, Florida, was to have been one of three leaders of a quarter of a century ago to bring reminiscences, but he passed away a few days before the date of the meeting, and in place of the paper he was to have read many brief appreciations of him were read.

National Council of Education

PRESIDENT HENRY LESTER SMITH succeeded in having an interesting and important meeting of the National Council of Education, though the two sessions were confined to reports of various committees. One series of reports was on various phases of health conditions and responsibilities, one on Teachers Colleges, one on Extension Education, and a fourth on the Training of Teachers in Service. The one unusual feature, an attractive feature, was an address by Miss Mary McSkimmon, president of the National Education Association, on "Biography in School." Miss Adelaide S. Baylor, secretary, continues to energize the exercises.

Loving Cup to Miss Blake

KATHERINE D. BLAKE, fifty years in the school service of New York City, a personality without a rival, professionally, was honored by a banquet in which genuine devotion of friendships culminated in the presentation by Dr. A. O. Thomas of an exquisite loving cup.

Miss Blake left the next day to sail on the Adriatic steamship for six months in Europe.

Professor H. Lester Smith of the State University of Indiana presided at the banquet. The addresses were so personal, breathed so much

of the affectionate esteem in which she is held by her friends, that to make any report would be almost sacrilegious.

State Teachers Colleges

THE State Teachers Colleges at their various sessions got down to business early and stayed by their business heroically, and established some modest standards of requirements. They are ambitious to do much more by way of standardization, even going so far as to invest $10,000 in the salary of a man to see that the State Teachers Colleges live up to their own standards. These meetings this year were among the most interesting; yes, entertaining of the ten days.

Mrs. Dorsey's Birthday

THE Board of Education and other Los Angeles friends gave Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey a delightful surprise by planning a birthday dinner for her at El Paso on the way to the Washington meeting. It was admirably planned, and went off with everything in perfect taste. There was a shower of affectionate personal and professional letters such as would warm the heart of any woman.

The Exhibitors' Association

THE Commercial Exhibits at Washington were improved by the perfection of the organization of exhibitors which culminated in a banquet second to none in Washington during the ten days.

It is important to the National Education Association as it is to professional business that the exhibitors play the game sympathetically with the Association. The "Associated Exhibitors of the National Education Association" have general offices at 1516 Mallers Building, Chicago, with Ray S. Erlandson, International Council of Religious Education, as secretary.

Ernest Cobb, Arlo Publishing Company, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., one of the most efficient organizers in the business, is president for 1926-27. He has already gone to London to attend the English Association of the same nature, their convention opening on April 5.

Convention Sidelights

NO better weather could have been served for ten days.

Hotels were abundant, but badly scattered.

The auditorium was ample, and the commercial exhibits were well provided for.

The official service was every way satisfactory.

The reappearance of the "Bruce Bulletin" of attendance was one of the real joy-giving events of the week.

J. E. Morgan's abstract service was much more extended than ever before.

"The Gist," by the Institute of Public Service, New York, brought out on each of four days the "gist" of the speeches of the day.

One had to be in Washington ten days to get the full benefit of all the meetings, the spirit as well as the detail, that is both the static and the dynamic.

The Near East Crusaders were women of the highest social standing. Mme. Charalambos Simopoulis, wife of the Greek Minister, with the wives of Cabinet ministers, wives of university presidents, and other women of high position in official Washington, had charge of the sale of art work made by Near East orphans.

There were many interesting side-shows like the tilt between Drs. Bothman and Leonard. It is too bad that these scraps were not properly staged.

Mathematics, the ebb and flow of suggestion, received unusual attention. The critics of present tendencies were in evidence more than heretofore.

Salary schedule was much in evidence. Uniform salaries had champions and opponents, each very much in earnest.

The Platoon Plan had a great boost at the First National Conference under the leadership of Alice Barrows of the United States Bureau of Education. There are one hundred and three cities in thirty-three states with one or more schools functioning on the Platoon Plan.

The Safety Educational Conference in Washington under the inspiring leadership of A. W. Whitney, in charge of the Education Division of the National Safety Council, had a great program upon which was Dr. Guy M. Whipple, of Ann Arbor; Dr. Zenos E. Scott, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. A. B. Meredith, Connecticut; Miss Minnie Nielson, North Dakota; Dr. E. George Payne, New York University; Dr. Harold Rugg, Lincoln School, Columbia University. The event of this conference was the pageant under the direction of Miss Alberta Walker of the Washington City Normal School.

The general meetings were held in the Washington Auditorium, the group meetings in a large number of halls about the city. Various government buildings were placed at the disposal of the conference.

Additional abstracts of convention addresses will be printed in the Journal of Education for March 25.

About 150 firms were represented in the exhibition booths in the Auditorium building.

Personal Mention

ALBERT EDMUND BROWN, Ithaca, N.Y., Conservatory, demonstrated once more that he is the leader supreme of community singing by vast audiences.

DR. EDWIN C. BROOME, superintendent of Philadelphia, had a prominent part in several discussions of the new curricula. He is never tempted into propaganda for anything extreme. This was especially true in the conference in Washington.

MISS MINNIE NIELSON, state superintendent of North Dakota, as president of the department of administrative women, had one the most compelling programs of the ten days. She had women of commanding personality, and they honored her program by doing their best service.

MAY TRUMPER, state superintendent of Montana, made one of the most effective appeals for a Federal department of education that was made by anyone. She is vice-president of the Department of Rural Education.

DR. SAMUEL P. CAPEN, president of the University of Buffalo, one time in charge of the work of higher education in the Bureau of Education, presented the argument for a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet from the university standpoint better than it has ever been presented.

DR. HUBERT WORK, Secretary of the Interior, won ardent appreciation by his address at the Rotary Banquet. It was a masterpiece.

JAMES F. HOSIC of Teachers College, Columbia University, the classical champion of elementary school work, has a vision of a new type of elementary school which will give new dignity and influence to the elementary school principal. It has high significance that the elementary school principals have so scholarly a leader.

CHANCELLOR ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN of New York University, former United States Commissioner of Education, had a more active part at this meeting than at any recent meeting. No other president of a large university of the East has stood behind a school of education more loyally than has he, and this has high significance at this time when Dean John W. Withers of the College of Education is developing one of the most important teacher-training establishments of the country.

FRANK W. WRIGHT, Deputy State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, is certain that the principal of the elementary school will rise above the negligible place in which tradition has placed him. Professional training will be required, and the responsibility will be appropriately recognized financially and professionally.

DR. GEORGE D. STRAYER addressed several state meetings in the interest of the Education Bill. Wherever he was to speak arrangements were made to have senators and congressmen from that state present to hear his vigorous presentation of the claims for the department.

DR. S. A. COURTIS of Detroit always presents some unusual phase of educational progress. This time he explained that man is by nature a selfish animal, and the spirit of co-operation must be attained by skilful education.

MISS SARA T. MUIR, Lincoln, Nebraska, sponsored a movement for the creation of a code of ethics for the teaching profession.

DR. AMBROSE L. SUHRIE, New York University, was toastmaster at the banquet of the alumni of that university. He selected as the topic for the after-dinner speaking, "Public Education—a Co-operative Enterprise." Dr. Suhrie is in charge of the work of training teachers for the training of teachers in Normal Schools and State Teachers Colleges.

HARVEY S. GRUVER, superintendent, Lynn, Mass., as president of the Harvard Alumni Association of the National Education Association, provided an attractive program for the banquet with Dean Henry W. Holmes as the chief speaker. He outlined the new plan for a graduate course leading to a master's degree in education.

PROFESSOR CLARENCE E. McCARTNEY of Princeton University said: "A revival of old-fashioned religion would do much to change the atmosphere in American homes and help parents to impress upon the child that it has been born into a world governed by moral law, the rewards of which are blessed and the recoil of which, if broken, is terrific." High character in teachers and instructors in every line was also suggested by Dr. McCartney as a remedy to the growing evil. He ended his address with an appeal that the "Fourth R"—that of "Righteousness"—be added to school curricula.

CHARLES H. JUDD, Chicago University, continues to sound a clear note of warning as well as of inspiration from scientific heights and on a broad horizon.

FRANK E. SPAULDING, dean of the School of Education, Yale University, took an active

part in several of the department meetings. His most important contribution was a discussion of the relation of the junior and senior high schools.

DR. JULIAN E. BUTTERWORTH of Cornell University is president of the Department of Rural Education, a well-earned distinction.

ARTHUR H. CHAMBERLAIN, despite his "interference" with the rear wheels of an automobile, was in action as good as new.

MRS. SUSAN M. DORSEY, superintendent, Los Angeles, is the only woman who has maintained her place as superintendent of a large city for several years, and she has never been more secure in her position or more efficient in the leadership of the teachers than today; indeed, no man has a more loyal support of the teaching force or of the public than has Mrs. Dorsey.

OTIS W. CALDWELL, Lincoln School, Columbia University, was high man on several programs. No one has the ear of the progressive leaders more attentively than has he.

GEORGE W. FRAZIER, president of Colorado Teachers College, Greeley, was one of the few school men to officiate as preacher of a leading church on Sunday, occupying the pulpit of the Cleveland Park Congregational Church.

MRS. JESSIE M. FINK of Grand Rapids, Michigan, president of the Department of Elementary School Principals last year, was on several programs, and always commanded attention.

DR. CHARL O. WILLIAMS, field agent of the National Education Association, had staged a brilliant reception for Miss McSkimmon a few evenings before the meeting of the Department, but during the Department all Miss Williams' energy was required for the daily hearings on the Education Bill, to which she is giving noble leadership.

WILLIAM McANDREW, president last year, and a president whose thought was on everything from A to Z, was not present at Washington. Chicago affairs kept him on the job at home.

E. E. LEWIS, superintendent, Flint, Michigan, was elected to the executive committee.

MISS E. RUTH PYRTLE, editor of the magazine of the Department of Elementary School Principals, is always functioning professionally, and never more than at this meeting.

MISS OLIVE M. JONES of New York, president of the National Education Association two years ago, is as efficient a professional leader as when she was an official leader. She is a masterful personality.

DAVID A. WARD, superintendent, Wilmington, Delaware, was elected vice-president without opposition.

DR. FRANK M. McMURRY of Teachers College at the College banquet formally announced that he would retire as a professor at the end of this school year. He made the announcement so good-naturedly that the speakers who followed treated it in the same way. It will mean much, seriously, to Teachers College, but that was no occasion for a funeral.

DEAN JAMES E. RUSSELL of Teachers College took an entirely new key in his Teachers College banquet, and made one of the neatest professional addresses of the ten days. His criticisms fairly scintillated with good-natured characterizations of some of the follies of the pedagogists.

PRESIDENT HENRY SUZZALLO of the State University of Washington, as toastmaster of the Teachers College banquet, broke the record of even that college's post-prandial achievements. He led the best program ever, and he presented the talent artistically.

SUPERINTENDENT E. E. OBERHOLTZER of Houston made one of the cleverest after-dinner talks of the week at the Teachers College banquet.

DR. PAYSON SMITH, State Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, was an exceptionally wise selection as chairman of the resolutions committee this year. There was need of a man whose courage and scholarship, patriotism and religion, scientific skill and literary art were equal to the present emergency, and Dr. Smith met every requirement.

DR. E. L. THORNDIKE quite outdid himself at the Teachers College banquet. No one on that program was as clever as was he in the characterization of "scientific" functioning by specialists in out-of-school life.

S. M. N. MARRS of Austin was chosen as president of the State Teachers Association. This was an exceptional honor, for Dr. Josephine Corliss Preston, president at the Washington meeting, set a new and noble pace for this association, and Mr. Marrs attended his first meeting this year.

PAUL C. STETSON of Dayton, Ohio, was one of the most prominent of the younger superintendents. He is always both safe and forward looking.

S. O. HARTWELL of St. Paul never fails to meet a situation as he did in his discussion of "The Education of Public Opinion."

Education a National Asset

BY HERBERT HOOVER

Secretary of Commerce of the United States

I HAVE been reluctant to accept the honor of your invitation to address your body, because I feel that no layman can instruct a great profession such as yours, whose traditions and skill have been builded upon a century of experience. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the layman to express the indebtedness which lies upon us to so great a body as yours.

About one-fourth of the whole population of our country is always simultaneously engaged in the same occupation—the job of going to school. It is the largest group in any one employment. To use a term of the census, it is truly a "gainful occupation." Moreover, as nearly the whole people have worked at it at one time or another, no matter how diverse their later life may become, they all have a common memory of the school yard and the classroom, and they all have a lasting affection for some teacher.

Not three other industries in our country can boast of so large a physical plant as yours. Hundreds of millions are invested in new construction every decade, and still, in commercial slang, you are behind your orders, as witness the unsatisfied demand for seats in the schools of every city in the country. Yours is a big business. And it is big in its responsibilities and bigger in its possibilities than any other business ever undertaken by our countrymen. No nation in the world's history has so devoutly believed in, and so deeply pledged itself to, free universal education. In this great experiment America marches in advance of all other nations.

To maintain the moral and spiritual fibre of our people, to sustain the skill required to use the tools which great discoveries in science have given us, to hold our national ideals, we must not fail in the support and constant improvement of our school system. Both as the cause and the effect the maintenance of our complex civilization now depends upon it.

From generation to generation we hand on our vast material equipment, our knowledge of how to run it, and our stock of intellectual and spiritual ideas. If we were to suppress our educational system for a single generation the equipment would decay, the most of our people would die of starvation, and intellectually and spiritually we should slip back four thousand years in human progress. We could recover the loss of any other big business in a few years—but not this one. And unless our educational system keeps pace with the growth of our equipment we will slip also.

To you school men and school women is entrusted the major part in handing on the traditions of our republic and its ideals. Our greatest national ideal is democracy. It is your function to keep democracy possible by training its children to its ways and its meanings. We have seen many attempts in late years to set up the forces of democratic government, but many of them are but the forms, for without a literate citizenry taught and enabled to form sound public opinion there is no real democracy. The spirit of democracy can survive only through universal education.

All this has been said often enough before, and lest our national critics should object to its repetition I may add that we don't expect you to teach the gamut of local, national and international problems to children. What democracy requires is a training of mind which will permit an understanding of such problems, and the formation of a reasonable opinion upon them. That the resultant will in the long run be an enlightened public opinion is a hazard upon the intelligence of our race that the believers in democracy are willing to take.

And democracy is a basis of human relations far deeper than the form of government. It is not only a form of government and an ideal that all men are equal before the law; it is also an ideal of equal opportunity. Not only must we give each new generation this spirit of democracy, but we must give to them a fundamental contribution to an equality of opportunity through educational equipment.

Some poetic mind called America the melting pot for all races; there have been some disappointments in melting adults, but none will deny that our public schools are the real melting pot, pouring out a new race. Under our schools race, class and religious hatreds fade away. From this real melting pot is the hope of that fine metal which will carry the advance of our national achievement and our national ideals.

Such a result in carrying forward national ideals was bound to accrue from the nature of our educational system. It has called its teachers from the body of the people, and has commissioned them to teach the ideals of the mass as well as the knowledge of the more fav-

ored few. It is, therefore, in itself truly democratic. This teaching of ideals is by its nature spontaneous and unstudied. And it has had to be sincere. The public school teacher cannot live apart; he cannot separate his teaching from his daily walk and conversation. He lives among his pupils during school hours, and among them and their parents all the time. He is peculiarly a public character under the most searching scrutiny of watchful and critical eyes. His life is an open book. His habits are known to all. His office, like that of a minister of religion, demands of him an exceptional standard of conduct. And how rarely does a teacher fall below that standard! How seldom does a teacher figure in a sensational headline in a newspaper! It is truly remarkable, I think, that so vast an army of people—approximately eight hundred thousand—so uniformly meets its obligations, so effectively does its job, so decently behaves itself, as to be almost utterly inconspicuous in a sensation-loving country. It implies a wealth of character, of tact, of patience, of quiet competence, to achieve such a record as that.

Doubtless this means, also, that the profession attracts naturally the kind of people that ought to be in it—men and women of character and ideals, who love young people and who wish to serve the nation and the race. Teaching has always been an underpaid profession—though I do not admit that our rich democracy can any longer excuse itself for niggardliness toward those who so largely create its ability and upon whom its whole existence is so dependent. Teachers always have preferred, and probably always will prefer, to lose a little money rather than to lose the chance to live so abundantly in the enriched lives of the next generation. They feel about their work as the critic Hazlitt felt about the conversation of literary men: "Poor as it may be, once one has become accustomed to it, he can endure no other." I have never seen a teacher who left the profession, either a woman who married out of it, or a man who left it for other profession or business, who did not seem to hanker for the old scene where he or she was the leader of a little host that might contain in it the most important citizen of the world a few years hence. Certainly in your collective classrooms today sit practically all the leaders of tomorrow. It has been often said that one of you has a future President of the United States under training for his work; another has a future great artist, a great administrator, a great leader in science. To a mighty extent, that future eminence will be the work of your hands.

Nor is it enough to have trained minds, or even to have implanted national ideals. Education must stimulate ambition and must train character. There have been educational systems which trained the intellect while they neglected character. There have been systems which trained the mind and debauched the character. And there have been educational systems which trained the body and mind and character to effectuate routine jobs while they failed to give either hope, inspiration, or ambition. There are countries whose school systems so depress ambition that the great mass accepts its absence not despairingly but gladly, where for any to attempt to rise above their groove is ridiculed even by their mates. Your results have surely been different. If there is any man in America so dead to ambition as not to strive for a better lot, no member of Congress or officer of the Federal Government has ever met him. It seems to us at times as if every citizen of the republic had descended upon Washington, ambitious to get something better than he now has.

In the formation of character you have played a great and an increasing part. Your transformation from the spare-the-rod-spoil-the-child theory of character building to that of instilling of sportsmanship, leadership and personal responsibility is making for character faster and better than ever before. I would not go so far as to say, nor, I am sure, would you claim, that you are altogether responsible for the distinctive virtues of the American character. You would yourselves refer to other influences, notably religion and the home, which share with you the responsibility for moulding the characters of our young people. But certainly your part, as teachers, is very large in the result. There may be failures in character, and while the educated crook may achieve success as a crook, he does not secure honor or applause. And I am less interested, as you are really, in what you put into young folks' heads than in what you put into their spirits. The best teaching is not done out of a book, but out of a life; and I am sure that measured by this standard, it will be agreed that American teaching has been marvelously productive.

A century of scientific discovery has vastly increased the complexities of our national life. It has given us new and more complicated tools by which we have gained enormously in productivity and in standards of living. It has vastly increased the opportunities for men and women to attain that position to which their abilities and character entitle them. It has necessitated a high degree of specialization, more education and skill. It has greatly reduced the amount of human sweat. It has given the adult a greater leisure which should be devoted to some further education. It has prolonged the period and widened the chance

for the schooling of children. And from it all, your responsibilities have become infinitely greater and more complex, for you must fit each on-coming generation for this changing scene.

I could dwell at length upon the economic aspects and setting of our educational system, but I feel even more strongly the need of compensating factors in the nation's assets: learning and the development of science apart from material rewards, disinterested public service, moral and spiritual leadership in America rather than the notion of a country madly devoted to the invention of machines, to the production of goods and the acquisition of material wealth. Machines, goods, and wealth, when their benefits are ecomonically distributed, raise our standard of living; but it requires the higher concept to elevate our standard of life.

And in all these great tests of your work, the maintenance of our national ideals, the building of character, the constantly improving skill of our people, the giving of that equipment which makes for equality of opportunity, the stimulation of ambition to take advantage of it, no greater tribute can be paid you than to say that you are succeeding better than was ever done before in human history. No one pretends that the great American experiment has brought the millennium. We have many failures, but that great and fundamental forces like yours are battling for moral and spiritual improvement is the warranty of confidence.

Our public school system cannot stand still in the form and character of its instruction—it must move forward with every advance in knowledge and it must erect additional bulwarks against every new malign social force. You are permitted but a short term of years in which to infiltrate a mass of ideas into each succeeding generation. Therefore our school system must utilize its intellectual and human material to the very best advantage. Probably the greatest lesson we had from the war was that of the better utilization of all our resources, whether human or material. Before the war many economists contended that any general war could last but a few months. They held that burning the candle at both ends by drafting millions of men away from production of food and other necessities into armies which were bent on destroying vast quantities of material, would shortly bring its own breakdown. But the war revealed that by better training and by the better utilization of men and material we could greatly increase production and decrease waste. The impetus of this lesson continues with us still. One of its results has been to increase the desire for more education, and we are overwhelmed by the demands of our youth for further instruction. The astonishing increase in our high school and university attendance is but one of its results. With this has come a renewed earnestness of your profession to re-examine the basis of education to bring this instrument to bear more effectively upon the present world. Your efforts to solve the problems of misdirected education, of better organization of the school system itself, to vitalize its relations to the rural communities, to further integrate our educational systems into the life of the communities, and a host of other problems, are not only great services to the nation but they are also proof of the vitality of your profession and of the fine acceptance of your responsibilities.

Hundreds of demands are made upon you to introduce new strains of instruction. I, myself, as head of two organizations, one for child health and another for safety, have been guilty of such requests. You can not abandon the fundamentals of knowledge and training for the inclusion of everything, no matter how worthy; and most of us are willing to trust to your judgment upon our appeals.

But, after all, our schools do more than merely transmit knowledge and training; they are America itself in miniature, where, in a purer air and under wise guidance, a whole life of citizenship is levied experimentally with its social contacts, its recreations, its ethical problems, its political practice, its duties and its rewards. Ideals are developed that shape the whole adult life. Experience is gained that is valuable for all the years of maturity. I would be one of the last people in the world to belittle the importance of the exact knowledge that teachers impart to their pupils—as an engineer I set a high value upon precise information—but knowledge, however exact, is secondary to a trained mind and serves no useful purpose unless it is the servant of an ambitious mind, a sound character, and an idealistic spirit. Social values outrank economic values. Economic gains, even scientific gains, are worse than useless if they accrue to a people unfitted by trained character to use, and not abuse them.

I should say that your work, then, is of three categories: The imparting of knowledge and a trained mind, the training of citizenship, and the inspiring of ideals. I should rank them in that ascending order. And I should add that our nation owes you a debt of gratitude for your accomplishments in them.

The women presidents of the National Education Association rank high in the educational councils of the country. They were all at Washington, and were among the leaders.

Heard from Various Platforms

Religious Teaching and the State

BY H. N. SHERWOOD
State Superintendent of Indiana

LEARNING alone will not build a technique adequate for the problems of any generation. We must have an intelligence established on faith, built in prayer and nourished by good will.

The demand made by the state for an intelligent citizenship does not go far enough. Mere knowledge does not insure a citizenship that respects law and order, that knits together the threads of mal-adjustment and leech-bitten units of our body politic. We must have an intelligent citizenship that is righteous.

The Bible, written by Jews and for Jews, is the richest treasure in the field of religion in the world. It has brought spiritual peace and comfort to untold millions. The road over which the Jew traveled to find God has become a great world highway whose milestones are prayer and vicarious service.

One reason for our failure to adequately receive our religious legacy is the fact that the modern state has taken over education as one of its functions. Of the five commonly recognized strands which make up the cord of society—home, school, church, business and state—it is now apparent that the last-named one has more generally touched our citizenship than any other. It has taken over our schools and made them civic institutions.

Momentum has been added to the secularization of our schools by the peculiar character of our modern industrial system. For almost two hundred years the machine has displaced the hand; the material has crowded out the immaterial; matter has choked the spirit. Into the stream of life we have failed to pour the ways of fraternity and love, peace and goodwill.

It is not enough that children come into a home; they must receive here in this elemeutary institution the legacy bequeathed to them by Father Time, the riches of our religious heritage.

The Church must rededicate itself to its most important and fundamental task handing down from generation to generation the spiritual torch of the ages. To give instruction in religious education, our churches are poorly equipped both in building and teachers. Their supreme challenge today is to provide the means and measures for putting America in touch with our religious heritage.

Church and state should co-operate in this matter of religious education. Every room should be well constructed, immaculately kept and artistically decorated. Another factor which the state can contribute is the teacher. She should be identified with one or more organizations whose purpose is to build character. The most important organization of this kind is the church. A teacher should be sufficiently active in the community in moral and religious work that her aims and ideals along these lines are obvious to any observing citizen. This makes possible the most effective teaching in the world, teaching by example. Religion is taught as well as caught. American children will receive their inheritance. The outlook for this joyful consummation is reassuring. We are training spiritual minutemen for the cause of religious education. The signal fires for a mighty effort are burning; a spiritual renaissance is imminent.

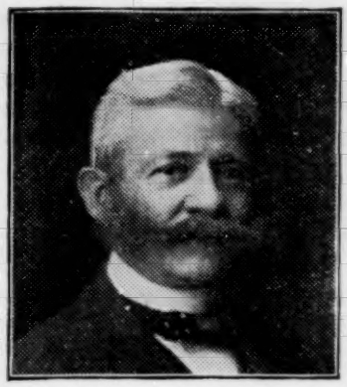
Diagnosis Is Not Cure

BY CHARLES H. JUDD
University of Chicago

MANY of the methods of scientific investigation which were applied to school problems some years ago and yielded facts of the greatest importance for school administration and for teaching have been perfected to the point where they can be used as routine methods of testing school work. When a scientific method reaches this stage there is great danger that investigation will degenerate into formalism. Teachers and investigators alike make the accumulation of test results the end of their work and are satisfied without adequate interpretation of the results.

Educational science has reached the point where it must undertake analysis of the elementary school subjects that are much more fundamental than those provided for in the early methods which have now been reduced to routine. Tests locate the points where difficulties arise in the administration of the school curriculum, but tests do not explain the particular difficulties in which individual pupils find themselves, and tests do not suggest remedies for the difficulties that arise. Further scientific work and scientific work of a more advanced type is called for if the results of tests are to be used to complete advantage by the schools.

A plea for fundamental studies is, therefore, in order at this time. Such fundamental studies can be described by saying that it is necessary to find out the kind of conscious processes that



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are induced in pupils by arithmetic, reading, handwriting and the other school subjects. Unless these fundamental investigations are made, it will be impossible to correct some of the infelicities which now appear in the school work.

It is to be recognized that the fundamental investigations here advocated are more arduous and require a more profound insight than did the earlier scientific procedures. As the science of education matures, those who pursue it will have to be more thoroughly and elaborately trained.

Platoon Cramps Learning

BY H. B. WILSON
Berkeley, California

THE three distinctive features which distinguish the platoon school from any other type of good modern school are: (1) that it attempts to serve more pupils within a plant of a given number of classrooms; (2) that it departmentalizes its work throughout all the grades; and (3) that the entire school operates on a program involving a change of all pupils at the same time.

The question at issue is whether a school with these distinctive features can provide the most acceptable conditions for learning.

Outside of the school the conditions for learning are natural, the learner operating under a great purpose in search of some truth, or in trying to carry out some responsibility, goes to all sources of learning of which he knows, gets help wherever he can, working without divided interest and without having his large purpose interfered with by a great many different people directing him and guiding him. It is under these conditions that learning goes forward in the laboratories of the great leaders of discovery and practice. Mr. Edison works under very natural conditions. Mr. Steinmetz with the General Electric Company worked under very natural and favorable conditions.

In light of this point of view any school which is organized too mechanically is certain to run counter to the conditions requisite for most ideal learning. Many teachers, such as used in a highly departmentalized school, interfere with the establishment of natural conditions for learning. Likewise a program which changes everybody throughout a building at the same time makes it possible for each teacher to manage her program and her learning situation in the interest of her particular group.

While many of the platoon features appeal, if it is desired to keep the learning conditions the best, the appealing features of the platoon school should be scrutinized very carefully. The fact that it has spread rapidly in the country shows the disposition of people to follow a fad rather than to do something because it is fundamentally better. Those types of modern school which work with a freer, less mechanical organization and program are no more expensive, and totally are better adapted to bring about that learning which is most desirable.

Principals of Tomorrow

BY JAMES F. HOSIC
Columbia University, New York City

TRADITION, rather than educational statesmanship, has made the office of principal of an elementary school what it is today. The five years just past, however, have witnessed the beginnings of a nation-wide movement destined to result in making the principalship truly a profession. The principal of the future will be trained for his special task.

In organizing that training, certain basic considerations must be taken into account. Principals must be trained not merely to conduct the elementary school as we have known it but to manage the newer type of elementary school now coming into being. The new school is larger. It provides a varied program for children of varying aptitudes. It utilizes services, such as feeding, psychological examining, counseling, and library service, rare or nonexistent in the traditional school. It is a self-sufficient unit in the sense that no part of its program, music, drawing, practical arts, health or other, is in charge of outsiders. Yet it enjoys expert advice from all possible outside sources.

The principal of such a school proceeds with his program in the light of ascertained facts. He regards his school to some extent and in certain respects as an educational experiment station. The system as a whole looks to him for contributions to the shaping of its educational program and regards him as an indispensable member of committees on subjects to which he has given special attention. Such a principal has an opportunity of leadership worthy of great natural ability and long and vigorous preparation.

Train Teachers to Invest

BY FRANK W. SMITH
Paterson State Normal School, Paterson, New Jersey

IT is the tendency of teachers either to confine themselves to a narrow group of investments with small returns, or to yield to flashy prospects that have in them the elements of failure and even of total loss.

Teachers should learn the principles of sound investment, and the advantages of a broad

field of investment. An elementary study of finance, industry and commerce for a fundamental knowledge of investments and investment opportunities, to guide in making up a sound investment list, should be a part of every teacher's education.

Teachers college should include a course for teachers on the principles of investment, so they may know the whens and whys of investment, and how to make a supplementary salary by wise investment.

Such a course, which includes a broadening study of economic and social geography, would be a practice-cultural course of great value in itself, aside from its relation to investment, as it gives one a broader outlook and keeps one posted on current events that deeply affect the life of the nation—and other nations as well.

It also puts the teacher in the way of securing what may be called a supplementary salary, sometimes equal or superior to his regular salary—like Cicero's second flitch of bacon in the larder—this without detracting from one's regular teaching work, in fact really enhancing it.

Again, it affects the teacher's morale, giving greater confidence and assurance, greater initiative, more poise, a broader standing in public. It acts as a wholesome stimulus to more purposeful work all around. It is a helpful source of optimism.

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TREND OF THE TIMES

New York Chats With London by Radio

Scores of leisurely conversations were held by telephone between New York and London recently at a demonstration of progress in the trans-atlantic radio telephone by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America and the British General Post Office. More than thirty engineers and newspapermen talked from the telephone headquarters in New York to a similar group at the British Post Office in London. The hearing on the New York side was equal to local service. The Englishmen said that it was much better than they were used to. Static rarely blurred the conversation during the four solid hours of talking. Three and a half years of experiment on transatlantic telephony preceded this demonstration on the fiftieth birthday of the telephone, March 7.

Japan to Make Artificial Silk

The announcement in Tokio that two large firms are planning the erection of plants for the manufacture of artificial silk, reveals that Japan, the home of real silk, will soon be among the largest producers of the artificial commodity. Until recently the Japanese silk industry looked upon artificial silk with some amusement, regarding it as a substitute that would be rejected by the average consumer. The Japanese people, however, compared the prices and began buying the products of French and American looms. In 1918 artificial silk first appeared in the commodities listed by the Japanese department of commerce, when 100,000 pounds were bought in Japan. Last year the imports reached 1,016,766 pounds, of an import value of yen 3,324,700.

Ex-Bootlegger Up for Office

Richard J. Burrill of Joliet, Ill., has announced his candidacy for state representative from his district. He is a former wholesale bootlegger who amassed a fortune through the operation of a brewery in Joliet for two years, and served a six-months' sentence on a bribe charge at Chicago.

Briand Is Premier For Ninth Time

Aristide Briand has succeeded himself as Premier and Foreign Minister of France. It is the ninth time he has headed the French cabinet. He was asked by President Doumergue to reform the cabinet after M. Herriot's refusal to assume the task. The latter recommended the selection of M. Briand. While France was endeavoring to straighten its political tangle, forty-eight nations were gathered at the League of Nations assembly in Geneva awaiting impatiently the representative of the French government, so that it could proceed with the business of passing upon Germany's application to enter the League as a full member. With Poland, Spain and Brazil demanding seats in the league council, and Germany flatly declining to enter unless she could enter alone, the league was in a desperate turmoil. Briand left for Geneva as France's chief delegate to the League of Nations conferences immediately after he had completed his new cabinet. The international crisis evidently seemed to him more urgent than the domestic financial crisis, serious as that is.

United States Bonds Find Ready Market

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recently announced that the government would issue $500,000,000 worth of thirty-year 3¼ per cent. Treasury bonds to be offered to the public at 100½. Within three days the issue was oversubscribed, as anticipated. The interest rate is the lowest since the war, and it is the second time since then that a premium has been asked, in this instance one-half per cent. Oversubscription of the issue confirmed Secretary Mellon's judgment that there would be plenty of money to absorb the issue and that the recent collapse in the stock market created a desire on the part of many investors to put away substantial sums in government securities, in which there is no element of risk.

Cape-to-Cairo Flight Completed

Alan J. Cobham, well-known English civilian airman, recently completed in nine and one-half days the 5,200-mile air route across Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. He lost one day at Ndolo owing to tropical rains, and in the Southern Sudan he passed through terrific heat and numerous sandstorms. This 5,200-mile route from Cairo to Cape Town was mapped and prepared by the British Air Ministry in 1919, but a flight over the whole route has never before been attempted. Cobham and his small crew carried emergency rations, hunting equipment and supplemental supplies for use in case of mishaps at isolated spots.

Ambassador to England Has Expensive Post

Testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee revealed that the American ambassador to the Court of St. James has to pay $25,000 to $35,000 a year out of his own pocket to run the embassy in London. Frank C. Page, son of Walter Hines Page, who was ambassador to Great Britain in the Wilson administration, said that one year it cost his father $48,000 to run the embassy. The salary is $12,000. The committee is considering a bill to provide $5,000,000 for embassies. Representative Linthicum of Maryland offered an amendment to double the amount and several members endorsed the proposal.

Former Kaiser Is Tired of Holland

A report from the ex-Crown Prince of Germany's villa at Minuso, near Locarno, Switzerland, states that the former Kaiser is tired of Doorn. The ex-Kaiser would like to join his son, as he is desirous of a holiday in a sunny resort. It is also reported that the prince intends to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the presence of the representatives of the principal countries at Geneva during the session of the League to ask permission to transfer the domicile of the ex-Kaiser to Spain.

Irish Aspire to Aviation Record

Eager preparations are being made by the Irish Free State Air Force for the non-stop trans-Atlantic flight from Ireland to New York in June. They are anxious to establish a record for a double crossing of the Atlantic. They intend to cross to Newfoundland, and if enough fuel is left, they will proceed down the coast to New York. If forced to land in Newfoundland they will refuel and continue the journey. The main objective is a double non-stop flight from Ireland to New York and back. Several British aircraft manufacturers have submitted specifications and estimates for special types of machines. Official sanction from the Ministry of Defence is yet to be obtained.

Open Drive for Equal Franchise

A campaign to obtain equal franchise for women in England is being started, to induce prompt action on the part of Prime Minister Baldwin in carrying out his promise that the government would introduce and support such a measure in the present Parliament. At present women attain the vote in England when they are thirty, and then only if they are married or if they pay rent for unfurnished lodgings or are householders. Every male of twenty-one is entitled to vote without further qualification. There are about 12,000,000 men and 8,000,000 women who now have the right to vote, and if the equal franchise is accepted, the women voters will outnumber the men by nearly 1,000,000.

Mexico to Seize Church Property

Reports from Mexico City state that the Attorney General is carrying out the nationalization of all church property and that orders have been issued for the arrest and deportation of all priests who are not natives. All movable or immovable property owned by priests either openly or in the names of other individuals is being seized. Several Spanish and Irish priests are understood to have been arrested and sent to Vera Cruz preparatory to being deported.

Few Frenchmen Pay Income Tax

A potent reason for the necessity of France collecting revenue through indirect rather than direct taxation has been advanced by figures of income tax collections for 1924. A total revenue of 2,253,400,000 francs was exacted from 1,144,874 taxpayers. The total is not impressive, but what is even more significant is the small number of persons paying taxes out of a total population of 40,000,000.

Surplus War Stocks Yield Big Revenue

Sales of surplus wartime stocks have so far yielded $1,112,263,117 to the War Department. Of the total, $252,000,000 came from the sale of wool, $103,000,000 from textiles and $98,000,000 from clothing and equipage.

Maternity Insurance Proposed in Sweden

A bill introduced in the Swedish Riksdag by the government, proposing obligatory maternity insurance in connection with a general reorganization of the sickness insurance system, may mean formal recognition of motherhood as a special service to the state. This bill also proposes national support for women employed in Swedish industries while their children are in infancy. The Minister of Social Service is expected to propose unemployment insurance, using funds saved by last year's reduction of the army.

Russians Coming to Learn Tractors

The end of April will see the departure of fifty Russian workers, mechanics and students from Moscow for the United States, where they will enter Henry Ford's factory for a course in training in the mechanism and operation of tractors. The Soviet government recently purchased 10,000 tractors. The students' railway and steamship fares to and from America are to be paid by the Ford Company, as well as their salaries while they are learning.

Children Hurt by Motion Pictures

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau in the Department of Labor, recently stated that the popularity of motion pictures has worked against child health and morality by substituting "a poor form of passive recreation for active recreation." She told a House appropriations sub-committee that juvenile delinquency in the United States, on the increase since 1910, is developing "new ways and new forms which surprise and shock you," and she declared that changed conditions since the war have forced application of new methods to meet the situation.

Predicts Commuters Will Fly to Work

Captain Richard R. Blythe recently predicted that aerial commuters will soon be flying to their offices in New York from points as far distant as Montauk Point, Kingston, Atlantic City and Scranton, Pa. "A network of aerial taxicab lines will cover the suburban area of the future," said Captain Blythe, "within a radius of 100 or 125 miles from the City Hall. Trips which take four hours or more by rail will be brought within easy commuting distance. There is plenty of room for landing fields, near enough to the heart of New York to make aerial commuting commercially feasible."

Oklahoma Bars Women Officials

The one little word "male" in the state constitution of Oklahoma stops women from holding eight of the most important offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Superintendent of Instruction and State Examiner and Inspector. Two futile attempts have been made to remove the word from the Constitution. The first, a referendum vote on an amendment, was believed for nearly two years to have been successful. The second, a popular petition asking for resubmission of the amendment to the voters, failed for lack of signatures. Women political leaders are making a strong effort to have the proposed amendment voted on in the August primaries so that women candidates will be able to run for major offices in the general election in November.

Chilean Monopoly in Nitrates Fading

Dr. Hugh Scott Taylor, of Princeton University, recently declared that the use of modified iron catalysts in the manufacture of nitrates has already appreciably lessened the domination of Chile in this field. He pointed out that this would materially increase the independence of the United States for explosive materials in case of war. Dr. Taylor is professor of Physical Chemistry at Princeton and consulting chemist for the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory in Washington. He stated that plants to make ammonia with modified iron catalysts have already been erected on the Pacific Coast and at Niagara Falls. A new plant of tremendous size is being erected at Charleston, West Virginia, in which catalysts of this type will be used. "The price of ammonia is now so low that it can easily compete with imported nitrate," he said. "Nitric acid is already being obtained from ammonia by a process of oxidation perfected during the war," Dr. Taylor asserted.

"Invaders" Capture the Panama Canal

When the umpires called off the recent war games at the Panama Canal between the naval forces and the defenders ashore, they did so without rendering a decision. The umpires and other officials assembled later to discuss the games, but failed to choose the winner. The invaders drove back the canal defenders toward the jungle, succeeding in avoiding the outposts, and approached close to the canal near the Miraflores locks. Though not officially announced, the general impression was that the canal was captured by the invaders and that all the batteries on the Pacific side were silenced.

EDUCATION IN ACTION

University Not to Drop Atheists

Dr. Charles Hoeing, dean of the college for men at the University of Rochester, when informed of the existence of an organized society of atheists, declared that "the students at the University of Rochester who have formed an Atheists' Club will not be persecuted or expelled, although the university in no way gives them encouragement." It was reported that a "Damned Souls" society had been formed by students at the University of Rochester "to prove the necessity of atheism and to abolish belief in God, and all religions based on that belief." The club is said to have a membership of thirteen students. A national association for the advancement of atheism, having headquarters in New York, is understood to have offered its aid to the club.

Murray to Teach Year at Harvard

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, world-famous classicist and man of letters, will come to teach at Harvard in September as the first incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry. This chair was established last year through the gift of C. Chauncey Stillman, Harvard '98, of New York City, in memory of Harvard's professor of history of art, translator of Dante and friend of Ruskin. The Chair, said to be the only one of its kind in America, differs from Ford's chair of poetry in its provision for the appointment from year to year of new incumbents.

Highest Price Ever Paid for a Book

The Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable type, was sold for $106,000 at the Anderson Galleries in New York City to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of New York and Philadelphia. This amount was the largest that any book has ever brought either at private or public sale, and was more than twice as much as was received for the last Gutenberg Bible sold in 1911. That was the copy from the Robert Hoe library, which went to Henry E. Huntington for $50,000. The Melk copy was sold by order of Edward Goldston, a London book dealer, who acquired it from the Benedictine Monastery in Melk, Austria, which had owned the work for several centuries. It is printed in Latin. The Bible bears the title "Biblia Latina," and the line "Mainz, Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust, 1455," at the foot of the title page. It is a first issue of the first edition in two volumes, folio size, measuring 15 by 10⅜ inches.

Effort to Ban Evolution Books

Dr. W. B. Riley, Baptist minister and fundamentalist of Minneapolis, stated that injunction proceedings to bar all textbooks teaching the theory of evolution from the University of Minnesota may be brought soon. If this action fails a bill similar to the Tennessee law will be introduced in the next Legislature with the backing of the fundamentalists, Dr. Riley added. The only thing that has delayed an injunction suit, he said, has been the matter of expense, and he believes this will be taken care of soon.

Johns Hopkins to Drop Undergraduate Departments

During the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore an announcement was made of an impending return to the university's original purpose of devoting itself to graduate instruction and research. The plan is to abolish the purely undergraduate first two years of its present curriculum, and concentrate upon research and preparation for research. Doctor of philosophy and master degrees will be granted only outside of the medical and engineering schools. No date has been set for the change. It is estimated that an additional endowment of at least $6,000,000 will be required to put the plan into full effect, and to make available higher salaries to enable the university to add to the faculty men of outstanding ability.

University Heads for Science Fund

Thirty university presidents have endorsed the National Academy of Science's effort to start a fund to encourage scientific research throughout the country. The university heads found "that many factors are tending to settle the growth of fundamental scientific investigation." Lack of opportunity for research rather than a shortage of skilled investigators was held to be the chief obstacle to development. Secretary Hoover has been appointed chairman of a board charged with advancing the project.

Smith Smoking Ban Ruling Expected Soon

An announcement is expected before the spring recess, which begins on March 24, as to whether or not girl students at Smith College will hereafter be permitted to smoke. The Smith College student council recently issued a questionnaire to learn the attitude of the student body toward the present regulation which forbids smoking by undergraduates while they are under the jurisdiction of the college. The rule against smoking is in the hands of the council. The ban that now stands was originally adopted by the council and, it is said, that body itself has the power to change it. The questionnaires have been collected and the issue is now under consideration.

Lloyd George Would Stop Doles

In the House of Commons recently, Lloyd George appealed to the government to seek a more suitable method than the demoralizing doles to deal with the unemployment question. He said that when Germany emerged from her period of unemployment, it would be found that she had used her unemployed for the permanent increase of her resources. He urged the government to appoint a departmental or cabinet committee to ascertain whether it was possible to utilize the unemployed in some great work of public utility.

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BOSTON

Palmer Fellowship to Miss Barnes

The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship of the American Association of University Women has been awarded to Miss Viola Barnes, associate professor of the department of History at Mount Holyoke College. This fellowship is given only to persons with the Ph.D. degree, who have shown subsequent accomplishment in research. Miss Barnes will use the fellowship to study in England next year, where she hopes to complete the book for which she gathered material last year in London, on "England's Policy Toward New England in the Eighteenth Century."

Evolution Teaching Loses in South

Battles over the teaching of evolution in public schools and colleges have been won by anti-evolutionists in three southern states, and in a fourth preparations are being made for another fight after an unsuccessful first skirmish. In two European countries evolutionists are facing trial. In Holland proceedings are under way against a preacher who doubted that the "serpent told Eve to eat the apple," and in Siberia the fundamentalists have brought about the prosecution of a teacher for teaching that man ascended from a lower order of animal life. In vivid contrast, bolshevistic Moscow recently staged a travesty on the trial of John T. Scopes for violating Tennessee's anti-evolution statute. In it the characters represented various animals during a mock trial. The Mississippi Legislature has acted against evolution; in Texas, Governor Ferguson and the textbook commission acted; in Georgia, the Atlanta board of education took steps to eliminate theories of evolution from the city school curricula. The Kentucky Legislature has two anti-evolution bills before it.

Deaf Children Retard Class Instruction

A recent health survey reveals that five per cent. of the public school children of New York suffer from deafness. Physicians who have studied the situation assert that the presence of so many deaf or partly deaf pupils in the classrooms slows down the work and handicaps the normal children. A similar survey made in Chicago showed that among 300,000 children examined almost ten per cent. had defective hearing. It was estimated that about 1,000,000 children now attending the public schools throughout the country are troubled in this way. Twenty states have accordingly passed laws requiring that children shall be examined at least once a year to ascertain whether their hearing is so nearly normal that they are receiving the full benefit of school instruction. Today, when the average classroom is so crowded, the delays due to students who are "hard of hearing" retard the work of the class, and remedial measures have been undertaken not only for the sake of sound hearing, but to eliminate hindrance to class proficiency.

Wesleyan Professor Goes to Lafayette

Announcement has been made that Professor Eugene P. Chase, Ph.D., assistant professor of history at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has accepted a position in the department of government and history at Lafayette. Dr. Chase is a graduate of Dartmouth, a Rhodes Scholar, and for several years was a tutor in government at Harvard.

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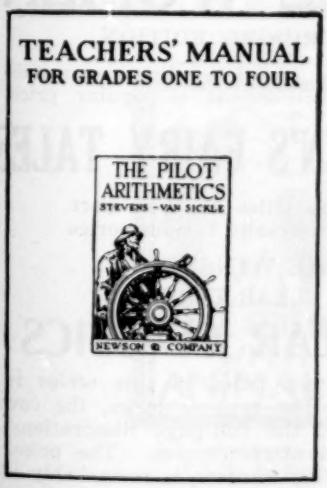

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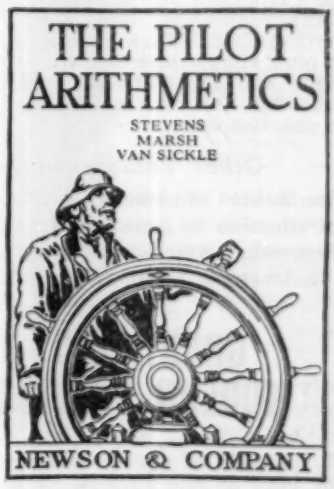

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The BOOK TABLE

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONSOLIDATED AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS. By John C. Almack, Ph.D., Stanford University, and James F. Bursch, Oregon Agricultural College. Cloth. 465 pages. Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco: Houghton Mifflin Company.

There is a field for such a study of theory and practice in the administration of village or borough schools.

Dr. Ellwood P. Cubberley, editor of the series of "Textbooks in Education," assumes that there are thirteen thousand incorporated villages and boroughs with fewer than 2,500 people and that 8.5 per cent. of the population of the country is in these villages and boroughs, and these are the community centres of five times their population, or a total of 48.6 per cent. of the population of the United States was in these non-urban districts.

This leaves a trifle more than half of the population under city school administration, about two-fifths in rural schools and a trifle less than one-tenth under village and borough administration, which this book seeks to improve, can but improve, for it deals with the real problems of such administration intelligently and wholesomely.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN IMMIGRATION 1820 TO 1924. By George M. Stephenson, Ph.D., University of Minnesota. Cloth. 315 pages. Boston, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company.

Immigration has been an ever shifting problem for a hundred years. Its importance has had its ebb and flow, but in all the century it has never had any of the main features that it has today, and consequently it has never had the political importance that it now has. Dr. Stephenson has presented the case historically well. His statements are reliable. Of course they lack the color that one would give who was alive in Massachusetts when Governor Gardiner and United States Senator Henry Wilson were elected, but the results are well stated.

One feature of the Know Nothing campaign he does not grasp. No anti-Catholic crusade has had any standing in the last seventy years where it flourished most in the years between 1852 and 1856. Our fathers were all of the native American party, and we fully believed that every Catholic was armed and equipped to seize the government by force.

We were easily disillusionized, and none of the sons of the men of the native American party has been fertile soil of any of the successors of the hectic religious prejudices of seventy years ago.

The chief merit of Dr. Stephenson's book is the sanity of his treatment of the present attitude on the restriction of immigration.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL. By Charles R. Foster, associate superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cloth. 222 pages. Richmond, Va.: Johnson Publishing Company.

Whoever thinks of teaching or curricula as traditional, as of twelve years ago, which covers the public school life of boys and girls, is as much out of date as a man with a tall silk hat on the street at mid-day in any city, or as a woman with a trailing skirt.

School work that is merely for the schoolroom is as ridiculous as skiis

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TIP TOPS OF TRAVEL. By James L. Hill, D.D., Salem, Mass.. Sight Seeing by Proxy to the Most Charming Places in the World. Cloth. Illustrated. 270 pages. Boston: Richard Badger, Gorham Press, Publisher.

Dr. Hill is very human in his sympathies as all of his other books have demonstrated. He has seen much of the world through travel, and always with intelligent appreciation. "Tip Tops of Travel" reports his visits to places of human interest and to the homes of ideas.

The countries magnified by Dr. Hill are Alaska, Hawaii, Old Virginia, and the Evangeline Country, but the notable inspiration is in the Visits to the Homes of Ideas, and the crowning interest in this feature of the book is the account of his visits to the homes of John Wesley, John Newton, John Rogers, John Huss, John Wickliffe, John Brown, John Milton, John Robinson, John Knox, John Calvin, John Howard and John Bunyan.

From first to last that which gives this book exceptional interest is its personality. The 270 pages are in sections of about 250 words each, with a suggestive heading such as "Some Sidewalk Studies," "Costly Courtesies," "Wrestling With a Canoe," "An Economical Contrivance," "A Family For Sale."

In these paragraph units Dr. Hill reveals his human and historic interests, his scholastic and religious devotion.

THE VISITING TEACHER IN ROCHESTER. Report of a Study by Mabel Brown Ellis, assistant director, Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. Published by the Joint Committee, New York City.

The prevention of delinquency is one of America's serious problems, a problem greatly magnified by the so-called crime wave among young men and women which is terrorizing many communities. The Visiting Teacher is playing a vital part in the present movement to prevent the increase of delinquency.

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GRINS BETWEEN GRINDS

Sad Thoughts

It was a soiree musical. A singer had just finished "My Old Kentucky Home."

The hostess, seeing one of her guests weeping in a remote corner, went to him and inquired in a sympathetic voice:—

"Are you a Kentuckian?"

And the answer came quickly: "No, madam, I am a musician."

None of the Gang

"Have you a Charles Dickens in your home?" asked the polite book agent.

"No!" she snapt.

"Or a Robert Louis Stevenson?"

"No!"

"Or a Gene Field?"

"No; we ain't, and, what's more, we don't run a boarding house here, either. If you're looking for them fellows, you might try the house across the street."—Exchange.

Real Pedigree

When Harold was a little fellow, his mother took him to the zoo, where he was much interested in a large ape.

"What is that, mother?" asked Harold.

"That is one of our ancestors, so some people say," replied his mother.

"Gee!" piped up Harold. "I wish I could just show that to Billy Bradford, who is always blowing about how his came over in the Mayflower."

Feminine Viewpoint

A little girl ran into the house crying bitterly, and her mother asked her what was the matter.

"Billy has broken my dolly," she sobbed.

"How did he break it?" asked her mother.

"I hit him on the head with it," was the answer.

Some Exceptions

"He is a self-made man, is he not?"

"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."—St. James' Gazette.

Logical

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."—Anonymous.

In for Anything

A woman made a purchase from one of the flower girls in Picadilly Circus and said: "I suppose you will be here on Wednesday! I shall want a lot of flowers for my daughter; she is coming out on that day."

"She shall have the best in the market, mum," replied the flower seller sympathetically. "What's she been in for?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Municipal Flags Adopted by Thirty-eight American Cities

The growth of a new form for expressing local civic pride is shown by the number of American cities which are adopting official city flags. According to the National Chamber's Civic Development Department, at least thirty-eight cities have adopted official city flags, and other cities, notably Washington, D. C., are contemplating similar action.

The origin of this movement is obscure. European cities, especially the free cities such as those of the Hanseatic League, have had flags for centuries. In so far as present American city flags are concerned, the earliest date reported is for Philadelphia, which adopted its city flag in 1895. Philadelphia was followed within five years by Grand Rapids, Mich.; Reading and Pittsburgh, Pa., and San Francisco, in the order indicated. From 1890 to 1900 five cities adopted flags; from 1901 to 1910 seven cities; from 1911 to 1920 eleven cities; but only three cities are reported as having adopted flags since 1920.

The designs of these municipal flags are interesting. The York (Pa.) flag bears the white rose of the English House of York. The blue, white and orange stripes of New York city's flag are derived from the colors of the ancient Dutch West India Company. Baltimore has adopted the colors of Lord Baltimore. Rochester's flag has three vertical stripes: blue for the city's water and electric power; white for its cleanliness, and gold for its financial strength and industrial prosperity.

[From Today's Business.]

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Useful Mathematics

Professor O. D. Kellogg of Harvard University says American mathematicians had a hand in winning the World War. American artillery was supplied with the best data of any of the armies to make their fire effective, as a result of the work of Professor F. R. Moulton of Chicago University. Professor Moulton gathered a band of expert mathematicians, who had been calculating the movements of the heavenly bodies, and they discovered that the theory of the orbits of these bodies could be used in determining the range and effectiveness of projectiles. Attached to the New London Submarine Base during the war, Professor Kellogg said, he and other mathematicians determined the most effective way of locating submarines. The range and position of enemy guns were determined by mathematicians who obtained the basic data for the tests.

The little red schoolhouse is passing. It will be better embalmed in poetry than in history.—Lee L. Driver.

Overworked But Not From Studying

In a recent statement President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College declared that the modern girl who takes part in "petting parties" will blush in her very soul some day when she looks back over her freedom and behavior, her loss of fine reserve and of genuine modesty. She said that the home should be the fun centre and the young folks should not have to seek elsewhere for their pleasure. Referring to the nervous strain under which too many girls live, Miss Woolley said: "It is overwork, but not as a rule overwork in studies. The girl of today follows in the footsteps of her elders in trying to do too many things. The amusements of our young people are more elaborate, more numerous, involving later hours and a greater drain upon nervous energy. The women's colleges, in general, dread the aftermath of the short vacation when the college infirmary is too small to accommodate the daughters who are recovering from the two weeks' 'rest' at home. The frequent 'week-ends' tend toward the same result, and parents wonder why college will so overwork the girls."

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BY BERTHA B. AND ERNEST COBB

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Meetings to Be Held

MARCH.

18-20: North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, at Raleigh. Jule B. Warren, secretary, Box 887, Raleigh.

18-20: South Carolina Teachers' Association, at Columbia. J. P. Coates, 709 National L. & E. Building, Columbia.

APRIL

1-2-3: Alabama Education Association, at Birmingham. R. W. Cowart, secretary, Montgomery.

14-18: Georgia Educational Association at Macon. Kyle T. Alfriend, secretary, Forsyth.

17: Massachusetts Teachers' Association, at Boston. Stanley R. Oldham, secretary, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

21-24: Kentucky Education Association. R. E. Williams, secretary, 4518 Southern Parkway, Louisville.

30-May 1-2: Mississippi Education Association. Place to be announced later. W. N. Taylor, secretary, 425 Edwards Hotel Building, Jackson.

JUNE

21-24: Ohio State Teachers' Association, at Cedar Point. Frank E. Reynolds, secretary-treasurer, 428 Chamber of Commerce Building, Columbus.

28-July 4: National Education Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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